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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/565,024	09/30/2004	Jim Liu	10256.204-US	9897	
	7590 02/08/200 NORTH AMERICA,		EXAMINER  KHAN, AMINA S		
500 FIFTH AV	•				
SUITE 1600 NEW YORK, NY 10110		·	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		·	1751		
SHORTENED STATUTOR	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MOI	NTHS	02/08/2007	PAF	PER	

## Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

,	Application No.	Applicant(s)	• -
	10/565,024	LIU ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Amina Khan	1751	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet wit	the correspondence address	•
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNIC 36(a). In no event, however, may a re vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT, cause the application to become ABA	ATION. bly be timely filed  HS from the mailing date of this communicat NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 Ja	anuary 2006.		
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ⊠ This	action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	nce except for formal matte	rs, prosecution as to the merits	is
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D.	11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc		y the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	ion is required if the drawing(	s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.12	1(d).
11)⊠ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer. Note the attached	Office Action or form PTO-152.	• •
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Aprity documents have been in (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No received in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/18/06 and 9/14/06.	Paper No(s	ummary (PTO-413) /Mail Date · formal Patent Application 	

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 13-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Riegels et al. (US 6,184,010).

Riegels et al. teach compositions comprising esterases and Humicola insolens DSM 1800 cutinases (column 5, lines 65-67 and column 6, lines 1-6).

Even though Riegels et al. does not teach treating a durable finish cellulosic material use of his composition, the two different intended uses are not distinguishable in terms of the composition, see *In re Thuau*, 57 USPQ 324; *Ex parte Douros*, 163 USPQ 667; and *In re Craige*, 89 USPQ 393.

Accordingly, Riegels et al. anticipate the material limitations of the instant claims.

3. Claims 1-6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Brodmann et al. (US 5,873,909).

Brodmann et al. teach treating cotton fabrics with DMDHEU followed by washing with cellulase enzymes (columns 13 and 14, example 1).

Accordingly, Brodmann et al. anticipate the material limitations of the instant claims.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claims 13,20 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mooney (US 5,965,517).

Mooney teaches treating cotton fabrics (column 7, line 31) with BTCA (column 3, lines 20-23) and enzymes (column 6, lines 50-60).

Mooney does not teach all the instantly claimed embodiments in a single example.

It would have nonetheless been obvious to the skilled artisan to produce the claimed composition, as the Mooney teaches each of the claimed ingredients for treating the same fabrics. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to select the compounds from Mooney for the same purpose absent unexpected results.

6. Claims 13-15,18-21,23,24,27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bettiol et al. (WO 99/02637).

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Bettiol et al. teach detergents comprising maleic acids, citraconates (page 10, paragraph 7) and esterases, cutinases and cellulases derived from Humicola Insolens DSM 1800 or Trichoderma (page 27, paragraph 5; page 28, paragraphs 2 and 3). Bettiol et al. teach that the prior art demonstrate cellulases treat cotton containing fabrics (page 1, paragraph 3).

Bettiol does not teach the instantly claimed components in a single example.

It would have nonetheless been obvious to the skilled artisan to produce the claimed composition, as the Bettiol teaches each of the claimed ingredients for treating the same fabrics. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to select the compounds from Bettiol for the same purpose absent unexpected results.

7. Claims 7,10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brodmann et al. (US 5,873,909), as applied to the claims above, in view of Bettiol et al. (WO 99/02637), as applied to the claims above.

Brodmann et al. are relied upon as set forth above.

Brodmann et al. do not teach cutinases, esterases, and are silent as to the origins of the cellulases.

Bettiol et al. teach the equivalence of esterases, cutinases and cellulases derived from Humicola Insolens DSM 1800 or Trichoderma (page 27, paragraph 5; page 28, paragraphs 2 and 3) in detergents for treating cotton containing fabrics (page 1, paragraph 3).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute esterases, cutinases, or Humicola or Trichoderma cellulases for cellulases in the methods of Brodmann et al. because Bettiol et al. teach these compounds as excellent in providing cleaning performance, fabric care and sanitation benefits to cotton fabrics. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of the references absent unexpected results.

8. Claims 1-4,6-9,12,13-17,20,21 and 23-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson et al. (US 5,997,584).

Anderson et al. teach treating polyester/cotton blends with laundry detergents comprising Humicola Insolens cutinase (column 23, example 2). Anderson et al. further teach adding polycarboxylates such as citraconates or maleic acids to the compositions (column 10, lines 19-54).

Anderson et al. do not teach all the instantly claimed components in a single example.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the select the instantly components of Anderson for treating the cotton containing fabrics because Anderson et al. teach the reduction in pilling provided to the fabrics by these compositions. One of ordinary skill in the art would expect the methods of Anderson et al. to behave similarly to the instant claims absent unexpected results.

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Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Amina Khan whose telephone number is (571) 272-

5573. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Douglas McGinty can be reached on (571) 272-1029. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-

273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Amina Khan, PhD February 5, 2007

LORNA M. DOUYON

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